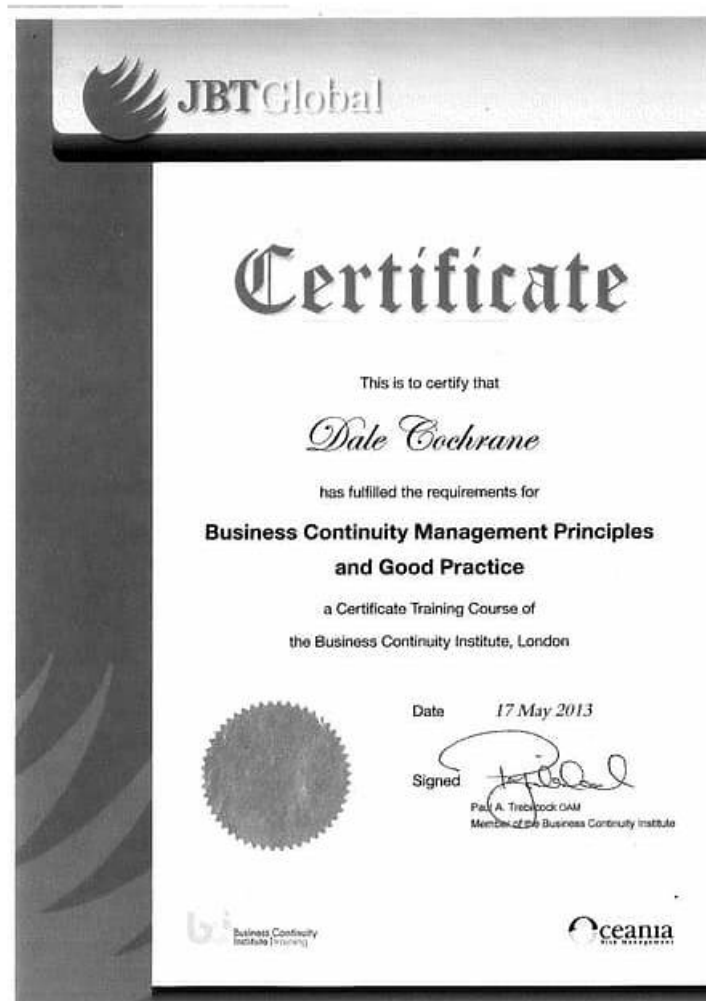


CBCI Übungsmaterialien - CBCI Lernressourcen & CBCI Prüfungsfragen



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Um die BCI CBCI Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen, ist es notwendig, dass man entsprechende Prüfungsunterlagen benutzt. Unser EchteFrage wird Ihnen so schnell wie möglich die Forschungsmaterialien für BCI CBCI Zertifizierungsprüfung bieten, die von großer Wichtigkeit ist. Unsere IT-Experten sind erfahrungsreich. Die von ihnen bearbeiteten Forschungsmaterialien sind den echten Prüfungen sehr ähnlich, fast identisch. EchteFrage ist eine spezielle Website, die Prüflingen Hilfe beim Bestehen der BCI CBCI Zertifizierungsprüfung bietet.

BCI CBCI Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design: Here, learners explore how to translate analysis into strategic plans by developing continuity designs that mitigate identified risks, ensuring critical operations remain functional or can be quickly restored during disruptions.

Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction: This section lays the groundwork for newcomers to business continuity by clarifying what business continuity is, why it matters in organizational resilience, and how its fundamental practices interconnect under the Good Practice Guidelines (GPG) framework.
Thema 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validation: This final module emphasizes testing and verifying the effectiveness of implemented plans through exercises and reviews—ensuring that what was designed and implemented actually performs as intended under real-world conditions.

>> CBCI Testfragen <<

CBCI Lernressourcen, CBCI Simulationsfragen

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BCI Certificate of the Business Continuity Institute (CBCI) CBCI Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q38-Q43):

38. Frage

Which of the following would NOT be included in plans at all levels?

- A. Purpose, scope, assumptions and objectives of the plan
- **B. Risk assessments for each possible scenario**
- C. Procedures for standing down the teams when the incident has been resolved
- D. Guidance for escalation

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Plans at different levels (strategic, tactical, operational) typically share common foundational elements: a clear purpose and scope, key assumptions, and objectives (C), so users understand when and how to apply the plan. They also usually include escalation guidance (A) so issues are raised to the right level quickly, and stand-down/transition procedures (D) so teams can safely return to normal operations and capture learning after resolution. These elements support coordinated response across the response structure. However, risk assessments for each possible scenario (B) would not be included "at all levels" of plans. Risk assessment is a distinct analysis activity, and while plans may reference key threats or assumptions, they are generally not built as scenario-by-scenario risk assessment catalogues—especially not across every plan level. The BCI distinguishes BIA (impact over time) and Risk Assessment (risks to prioritised activities) as analysis techniques; plans then enable execution of the chosen solutions and response arrangements. So, risk assessments may inform plans, but they are not a universal content component at every plan level. Therefore B is correct.

39. Frage

When establishing a Business Continuity Management System (BCMS), which of the following activities should be carried out first?

- A. Carry out a risk assessment.
- **B. Determine the scope of the BCMS.**
- C. Establish high-level governance of the BCMS.
- D. Develop a Business Continuity (BC) policy.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Good practice is to agree what the BCMS covers before building the rest of the system. Determining the scope defines the boundaries (products/services, locations, functions, and interfaces) and ensures subsequent work-policy, objectives, roles, analysis, and solutions-targets the right parts of the organization. BCI's GPG 7.0 focus on PP1 includes developing both scope and policy, and wider BC guidance reinforces that it is important to agree the scope before progressing through later lifecycle stages such as

analysis, design, implementation, and validation.

That makes option C the correct "first" activity. Option B (risk assessment) is part of the Analysis practice and should be performed once scope is set. Option D (policy) is foundational and should follow quickly, but it must align to the defined scope. Option A (governance) is also established early, yet governance design is driven by and must support the scoped BCMS; the scope decision is the logical starting point that anchors everything else.

40. Frage

Which type of exercise is always carried out in the normal operational environment, alternative premises, or command centres and is designed to include everyone that could be involved in the response if the incident were real?

- A. Scenario
- B. Discussion-based
- C. Simulation
- **D. Live**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The CBCI 7.0 course describes live exercises as the most comprehensive type of Business Continuity exercise. These are conducted in actual or alternate operational environments, including command centres, to simulate real incident conditions as closely as possible. Live exercises involve all personnel who would participate in an actual incident response, testing systems, processes, communication, and physical infrastructure. Their scope, realism, and inclusiveness help identify practical issues that other exercise types may miss. They require significant resources and planning but provide critical assurance of organizational preparedness under authentic conditions.

41. Frage

Which of the following describes an operational plan?

- A. Documented procedures that are still in draft form as they have not yet been tested via exercises or actual incidents
- **B. Documented plans to protect people and property while supporting the recovery of the organization's prioritised activities**
- C. Detailed information on any processes that have not been risk assessed by the organization and therefore present an increased risk
- D. Pre-prepared information to facilitate the coordination of response activities when several different operational teams are involved

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Operational plans sit within Enabling Solutions (PP5) and are designed to support the continuity and recovery of prioritised activities at the departmental or specialist-service level (e.g., facilities, ICT, logistics), from the beginning of an incident through recovery and return to normal. They translate agreed continuity solutions and resource requirements into actionable procedures for operational teams.

Option A is the best description because it captures the operational intent: protect people/property (immediate operational control and safety) while enabling recovery of prioritised activities and services. Option D is closer to what BCI guidance describes as a tactical plan outcome—a coordination framework between strategic and operational teams—rather than an operational plan itself. Option B confuses plan status (draft/untested) with plan type; an operational plan can be draft or validated, but that does not define it. Option C is about risk documentation, not operational recovery planning. Operational plans are therefore best represented by A.

42. Frage

Which of the following is correct in relation to simulation exercises?

- A. Participants are provided with the full detail of the scenario prior to the exercise commencing, including any information and materials on issues that will arise during the scenario so they can be fully prepared
- B. Simulation exercises involve only key participants rather than all personnel that could be involved in a real incident
- **C. Simulation exercises are designed to mimic real incident responses in as close to a real-time environment as possible but usually involve only the key personnel whose roles are critical in managing the disruption. The CBCI 7.0 materials specify that simulation exercises test the decision-making, coordination, and response of these essential participants rather than the entire**

